



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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11 May 1994

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Rwanda

UN Official Says Kigali To Fall 'Within a Week'

AB1005190094 Paris AFP in English 1825 GMT
10 May 94

[By Serge Arnold]

[Excerpts] Nairobi, May 10 (AFP)—Rebels turned up the heat on increasingly battered government forces desperately struggling to hold back the guerrillas' final offensive on the Rwandan capital Tuesday [10 May].

"Kigali will fall within a week," a UN military official predicted as rebels pounded a government camp near the airport with a heavy barrage of mortar and artillery fire, blowing up an ammunition depot. "The army is in increasing disarray and many soldiers are deserting," said the official, who requested anonymity. [passage omitted]

Gunners of the Hutu-led army have relentlessly shelled rebel headquarters at the former parliament building since Tuesday. Military officials of the United Nations said the government forces were "very much on the defensive". Heavy fighting also raged around the north-western town of Ruhengeri and in Bugesera, south of the capital, UN spokesman Abdul Kabia said.

General Romeo Dallaire, the Canadian commander of the 400 remaining UN soldiers in Rwanda, drove across the battle lines in an armoured personnel carrier for separate meetings with rebel leaders and army officers in a bid to broker a ceasefire Tuesday.

In Geneva, Canada called on the UN Commission on Human Rights to hold a special session to discuss developments in Rwanda.

Paul Dubois, Canadian acting permanent representative to the commission, stated: "We believe effective action to prevent further human rights violations must be a central element of the overall UN response to the tragedy in Rwanda."

UN spokeswoman Therese Gastaut said the new rights commissioner, Jose Ayala Lasso was in Burundi, neighbouring Rwanda, on Tuesday, seeking to obtain "impartial" information from a wide range of sources, and hoped to go Wednesday to Rwanda. A UN relief plane landed in Kigali on Tuesday after fighting forced UN officials to turn back an aircraft Monday.

Aid agencies have criticised the world body for evacuating most of its soldiers after 10 Belgian UN soldiers were killed in the initial wave of bloodletting.

Pressure is mounting for an international military intervention, but the rebels have warned that they will treat foreign forces as hostile invaders.

Dallaire was to put ceasefire proposals to both sides within 48 hours. [passage omitted]

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees appealed Tuesday for 56.7 million dollars in aid to assist 860,000 people who have fled Rwanda.

"We are facing a refugee catastrophe unless enough food, clean water, shelter and sanitation are provided to the refugees packed into the Banako camp in Tanzania," UNHCR spokesman Ron Redmond said.

Philippe Gaillard of the International Red Cross said that the government's estimate that 2.5 million Rwandans were displaced was "not very far off the mark" but that fighting had prevented aid workers from reaching many of them.

The Catholic aid group Caritas estimates that the blood-bath has put two million people at risk of famine in Rwanda and Burundi, which shares Rwanda's history of bitter feuds between the majority Hutus and the Tutsis, who form about 15 percent of the population in both countries.

RPF Gains Ground in South

LD1005210994 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 10 May 94

[Excerpt] There was some respite in Kigali this afternoon. The United Nations' plane that had to make a U-turn yesterday finally managed to land early this afternoon at the airport in the Rwandan capital. RFI's special correspondent, Jean Helene, was on board:

[Helene] Heavy weapon fighting, which had been going on since dawn, stopped early this afternoon, shortly before the arrival of the Hercules C-130. The UNAMIR [United Nations Mission in Rwanda] said that it had asked the belligerents for a special truce in order to be able to evacuate the body of the Ghanaian peace-keeper killed on Monday [9 May] night. He was hit by shrapnel from a shell that fell on the Amahoro stadium, where nearly 3,000 refugees are being guarded by Ghanaian soldiers. The UN plane remained on the ground for 20 minutes while UN troops were paying homage to their comrade.

Exchanges of artillery fire resumed at dusk, albeit less heavily, in the suburbs of the capital. According to the news that we have, the RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] troops have not made any significant progress in Kigali for the last 48 hours despite extremely violent fighting, including near the Kanombe camp, where some 4,000 para-commandos are stationed. According to some observers, the strategy of the RPF is to bomb the camp for several days running before launching a ground attack. More to the south, the RPF has gained ground and it can now either move up to Kigali or go on eastward toward Gitarama, the headquarters of the transitional government. It will certainly run into the government forces deployed in the area in order to stop its advance. [passage omitted]

RPF Steps Up Kigali Offensive

*AB1105101094 Paris AFP in English 0936 GMT
11 May 94*

[Text] Nairobi, 11 May (AFP)—Artillery duels raged in Kigali early Wednesday [11 May] as rebel forces shelled Army positions in their drive to oust government troops from the Rwandan capital, a United Nations spokesman said. The mainly Tutsi rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front has stepped up its offensive against the Hutu-led Army in what UN military sources said was a final onslaught to capture Kigali.

Artillery shells boomed and machine guns rattled as battles flared in different neighbourhoods for about two hours after dawn. But the fighting tapered off as the sun rose higher over the Kigali hills, spokesman Moutar Gueye told AFP by telephone from the capital.

UN Secretary-General Butrus Butrus-Ghali meanwhile suggested boosting the UN force in Rwanda to 5,500 in a report to be discussed by the Security Council. All but 400 of the 2,500 UN troops formerly in Rwanda were withdrawn after they proved powerless to stem a month-old bloodbath that has killed 200,000 people. Mass slaughter engulfed the tiny central African country after president Juvenal Habyarimana was killed when his plane was downed on April 6.

A UN military official predicted Tuesday that Kigali would fall to the rebels within a week. He said battered government soldiers were deserting in large numbers,

while remaining forces were "in disarray." Outside Kigali, heavy fighting raged Tuesday in the northwestern town of Ruhengeri, and in Bugesera, south of the capital, as the rebels tried to seize more territory from the Army. The rebels say they want to stop massacres of the minority Tutsi people, who make up 15 percent of the population, and opposition sympathisers.

President's Attendance at Inauguration Ridiculed

*EA1005160894 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in
English to Rwanda 1100 GMT 10 May 94*

[Text] Radio Rwanda has announced that the self-imposed President Sindikubwabo will attend Mandela's swearing-in today. Sindikubwabo has nothing to celebrate in Mandela's victory. Mandela has been fighting for democracy and the creation of a just society for all, while Sindikubwabo is responsible for the massacres of hundreds of thousands of innocent people. Sindikubwabo has been committing genocide against the people of Tutsi origin in Rwanda. Oppression of one group of people against another group is what Mr. Mandela has been fighting throughout his life. Mr. Mandela is seen as a symbol of freedom the world over. Sindikubwabo is a wanted criminal for committing crimes against humanity. Sindikubwabo has not even been invited to attend today's occasion in South Africa because his government is illegitimate and has been denounced by the whole world. The victory of South Africans against apartheid should sound a warning for Sindikubwabo and his fascist colleagues that their days are numbered.

Kenya

Court Nullifies Opposition MP's Election

EA1005213994 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1102 GMT 10 May 94

[Excerpt] The election court today nullified the election of Mr. Geoffrey Muraya Macharia as the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy [FORD]-Asili MP for Mathare constituency in Nairobi. Justice Emmanuel O'Kubaso, John Mwera, and Gideon Mbiti in their ruling said the electoral commission erred in not providing clearly marked ballot papers. As a result, the judges contended, over 43,000 ballot papers were unmarked, adding that a large number of votes were not stamped. The court ruled that after a recount, Muraya Macharia garnered 6,001 stamped votes and 16,344 unstamped votes. The petitioner, Mr. Frederick Masinde of FORD-Kenya, scored 8,306 stamped votes and 10,620 unstamped votes.

Consequently, the judges explained that Mr. Masinde scored over 2,000 votes more than Mr. Muraya going by the number of the marked votes. The judges, however, noted that no election offense had been committed and ordered Mr. Muraya and the electoral commission to meet the cost of the suit.

In the 1992 general elections, Mr. Muraya garnered 23,864 votes, while Mr. Masinde got 19,579. [passage omitted]

Tanzania

Army Commander Warns Troops Against Tribalism

EA1005214494 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 10 May 94

[Text] The commander of defense forces, General Robert Mboma, has cautioned the Tanzania people's defense forces not to allow tribalism to infiltrate the Army. He sounded the warning in Mwanza town today

while addressing commanders and servicemen of the defense forces in Mwanza region. Gen. Mboma said that if tribalism was allowed to infiltrate the Army it would create much havoc, as was currently the case in neighboring Rwanda where brother was fighting brother, each with the aim of eliminating the tribe of the other.

He said the Tanzanian nation was built on a foundation of unity and our Army embraced all the tribes of Tanzania, so anyone attempting to incite tribalism in the Army must be condemned.

Elaborating on the issue of tribalism, Gen. Mboma said that a good example was Ngara District which had a population of 170,000 people but had now been invaded by over 350,000 Rwandan refugees who had fled the ethnic fighting in their country. He said he had never witnessed people killing each other so mercilessly as was now happening in Rwanda.

Uganda

Minister Discusses Rwanda With Russian Envoy

EA1005173994 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1400 GMT 10 May 94

[Text] The Russian ambassador to Uganda, Mr. Edward Kuzmin, has delivered a special message from the Russian foreign minister, Mr. Andrey Kozyrev to the minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr. Kirunda Kivejinja, on the current situation in Rwanda. During the meeting, which took place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs headquarters in Kampala, Mr. Kirunda Kivejinja and the ambassador discussed at length the various regional and international efforts that have been in place to resolve the conflict in Rwanda and how Russia can help in these efforts. The meeting observed that the bloodshed and massacres of innocent civilians in Rwanda is of great concern, which calls for immediate intervention.

Mr. Kirunda Kivejinja thanked the Russian Government for the concern and efforts so far put in place to resolve the situation. The two also reviewed matters of bilateral and regional interest.

Mandela Comments on Meeting With Vice President Gore

MB1005204194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2016 GMT 10 May 94

[Text] Pretoria May 10 SAPA—The United States wanted to be "as good a partner as possible" because South Africa's new government's success was essential, American Vice-President Al Gore said on Tuesday [10 May] night. Mr Gore and President Nelson Mandela were addressing the press after a meeting at the Presidency in Pretoria at which "in-depth" discussions were held on problems facing the Mandela administration.

He had briefed Mr Gore on the African National Congress' Reconstruction and Development Programme which would require "vast resources", Mr Mandela said. "Mr Gore has noted what I have said and I know if it is in his power he'll be able to consider it. In the past he has responded excellently to our proposals."

Mr Gore said he was briefed on Mr Mandela's intention to address the problems of 50 per cent unemployment, 60 per cent illiteracy and the seven million homeless people in South Africa. "The United States wishes to be as good a partner as is possible because the success of this government is essential for South Africa as a beacon of hope," Mr Gore said.

Mr Gore conveyed to Mr Mandela US President Bill Clinton's congratulations on his inauguration as president. They had also explored ways in which to address the civil war in Rwanda in central Africa, Mr Mandela said. He said he had not yet had talks with Organisation for African Unity Secretary-General Salim Ahmed Salim on the matter. Asked if he thought it advisable that the OAU or the international community organise a force to intervene in Rwanda, Mr Mandela said: "If a force went there for law and order and to save lives...that's necessary." He did not want to go into details about the matter before he had spoken to Mr Salim, he said.

'Pragmatic' U.S. Approach to Aid Viewed

MB1105103294 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 May 94 p 14

[Unattributed editorial]

[Text] Foreign aid does not have a good reputation in the United States. There is an understandable perception that it's wrong to dispense charity abroad when so much is needed at home. There is also a feeling that much foreign aid simply drains into the bottomless pit of incompetent, spendthrift Third World countries.

As a result, legislation is being overhauled this year to make foreign aid more flexible and allow its use as an incentive for countries which pursue the right political and economic policies. The \$600 million development, trade and investment package which President Clinton has offered South Africa over the next three years should be seen in this light.

Most of the money is intended for the private sector rather than government. Much is indirect aid or seed money aimed at "leveraging" greater amounts of private sector investment, both domestic and American. So, typically, the aid will consist of guarantees to building societies and other institutions to grant housing loans to black homeowners, or credit to black businessmen or guarantees to U.S. businesses to cover investments here.

The idea is to help jump-start the economy to the growth level needed to deliver the material needs of the back population. Not included in the \$600 million total is the lifting of duties on 4,400 categories of South African products imported into the U.S. And the package is also designed to promote American business by opening up trade and investment in what America has identified as one of the world's top 10 emerging markets.

South Africa should be reassured by this pragmatic approach. Ultimately it is only a flourishing private sector which will meet development needs.

Castro Says Cuba Ready for Diplomatic Ties

MB1105091894 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 11 May 94

[Text] Cuban President Fidel Castro says his country is ready to establish diplomatic ties with South Africa. In a message presented to President Nelson Mandela in Pretoria, Castro also offered Cuba's assistance to the new South African Government. He said he would support this new stage in South Africa's development with the same sentiment of solidarity and fraternity with which Cuba has supported the struggle of South Africans against racial segregation.

Shakes Hands With de Klerk

MB1005131994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1250 GMT 10 May 94

[Text] Pretoria May 10 SAPA—Former arch-enemies Cuban leader Fidel Castro and South Africa's now Deputy President F W de Klerk and the chief of the defence force, General Georg Meiring, chatted amiably at lunch on Tuesday [10 May]. "Welcome to South Africa," Mr de Klerk told the Cuban leader on being introduced by President Nelson Mandela at his inauguration lunch at the Presidensie. Mr Castro replied, through an interpreter, "I hope you are successful". Mr de Klerk then introduced Mr Castro to Gen Meiring. The two uniformed men both shook each other's hands warmly.

Major, Mitterrand Expected To Visit 'Soon'

MB1105090794 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 11 May 94

[Text] British Prime Minister John Major could visit South Africa soon. British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said in Pretoria that Mr. Major was very keen on coming to South Africa. He said a visit paid by the queen

was also very much in the cards after South Africa rejoins the Commonwealth. Mr. Michael Heseltine, the British trade and industry minister, is also due in South Africa in July along with 50 of Britain's most senior businessmen in an effort to restore trade links.

Another world leader expected to visit South Africa soon is French President Francois Mitterrand, who will probably arrive next month. French Justice Minister Pierre Mehaugier made this announcement in Pretoria after leading the French delegation to the inauguration of President Mandela. Mr. Mehaugier said France should bolster its stakes in tourism, industry, housing, and public works in South Africa.

European Union, Germany, Others Pledge Financial Aid

MB1105074194 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 11 May 94

[Text] After South Africa's first black president, Nelson Mandela, was sworn in before a host of world leaders in Pretoria, pledges of financial aid and closer diplomatic ties came from across the world.

The European Union says it plans to invest about 700 million rands in South Africa to help the government fulfill the expectations of the country's citizens. A member of the Union's executive, Mr. Hans van den Broek, said in Pretoria that the new government would need foreign aid for the difficult work that lies ahead. He said people were justified in having high hopes but that it would be a hard task satisfying them in the short term.

Meanwhile, Canada announced the extension of General Preferential Tariff treatment to South Africa, which makes it easier to export to Canada. Application of the General Preferential Tariff means that the rate of duty pay on eligible imports from South Africa will be reduced by at least 33 percent. Australia announced that it would give an extra 17.1 million rands in aid to South Africa over the next three years. This brings the total amount of aid to South Africa to about 90 million rands.

Promises of aid and support also came from Germany. The German minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Klaus Kinkel, said South Africa's new government needs international confidence and support. He pointed out that nowhere else in Africa were the chances for development and healthy and continuous growth so great as in South Africa. Other nations who announced plans to boost relations with South Africa are Indonesia, Morocco, Bangladesh, China, India, and Singapore.

Foreign Minister Nzo Meets With Egypt's Musa

NC1005164194 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1610 GMT 10 May 94

[Text] Pretoria, 10 May (MENA)—Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa met today with new South African Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo.

During the meeting, the two ministers discussed bilateral relations and ways to develop them. They also discussed South Africa's role and its relations with the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement, which will hold a meeting at the foreign ministers' level in Cairo late this month.

ROC's Li Teng-hui Meets With ANC Officials

OW1105084994 Taipei CNA in English 0812 GMT 11 May 94

[By Huang Chen-chen and Sofia Wu]

[Text] Pretoria, May 11 (CNA)—Republic of China [ROC] President Li Teng-hui continued a series of meetings with South African and other foreign officials here Wednesday [11 May].

Early in the morning, Li met with several officials of the African National Congress (ANC), South Africa's new ruling party, for wide-ranging talks.

Raymond Tai, spokesman for the ROC Presidential Office who is accompanying Li on his current global tour, told the reporters that Li reaffirmed the ROC's determination to assist South Africa in its economic development.

"The ROC also looks forward to strengthening cooperation with the new South African Government," Tai quoted Li as telling the ANC officials.

Li also met with Burkina Faso's foreign minister and special envoys from several other African countries who were here to attend the swearing-in ceremony of Nelson Mandela as South Africa's first black president.

Later in the day Wednesday, Li will host a luncheon in honor of former South African President F.W. de Klerk, who is now the country's vice president, Tai said.

Li is also scheduled to meet with President Mandela Wednesday evening. Mandela visited Taipei last year.

On Tuesday, Li met briefly with leaders and special envoys from many countries, including U.S. Vice President Al Gore and First Lady Hillary Clinton, Philippine Vice President Joseph E. Estrada and Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, after Mandela's swearing-in ceremony.

Meanwhile, Chairman Hsiao Wan-chang of the Council for Economic Planning and Development, said here Tuesday that the ROC Government will encourage Taiwan businessmen to increase investment in South Africa.

"Such investment will help improve economic conditions in South Africa and consolidate relations between Taipei and Pretoria," noted Hsiao, who is also accompanying President Li on his current global visit.

There are now 300 Taiwan-owned companies in South Africa, creating 40,000 jobs for black people here, Hsiao added.

Li and his entourage arrived in Pretoria Monday evening following a five-day visit to Nicaragua and Costa Rica in Central America. He is scheduled to leave for Swaziland Thursday on the final leg of his four-nation state visit.

Ramaphosa, Naidoo 'Sidelined' in New Government

MB1005150394 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
10 May 94 p 14

[Article by political correspondent Themba Molefe]

[Text] As the new democratic government took its historic first steps in Cape Town yesterday, it was obviously the beginning of a new era with former enemies assuming collective responsibility for South Africa.

It was also obvious that two of the most important players in the African National Congress had been sidelined, deliberately or systematically. ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa was excluded from the cabinet of the National Assembly as it gathered in Cape Town. Jay Naidoo, the fiery former general-secretary of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, is Minister Without Portfolio. While it is said Ramaphosa's omission was at his own request, it indeed has a far-reaching effect on the ANC-South African Communist Party-COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] alliance.

Added to that is the fact that Naidoo was tipped for the portfolio of Minister of Manpower in the ANC government. It is prudent, therefore, that an attempt be made to chart the power design of the ANC alliance, as led by man-in-the-middle President Nelson Mandela.

—Ramaphosa shouldered the primary responsibility of negotiating the new dispensation on behalf of his party. He was second on the ANC list after Mandela and as such was the natural choice for first executive Deputy President. However, the riddle remains. Ramaphosa accepted his current post in the ANC in 1991 on the workers' ticket. He was then general secretary of the powerful National Union of Mine-workers [NUM] which formed the bulk of COSATU membership.

—Naidoo once intimated in an interview that he was the person most employers loved to hate. And he was depicted in some newspaper cartoons as the devil incarnate, complete with horns. It was, after all, COSATU that designed the ANC's Reconstruction and Development Programme [RDP]. Therefore, argument is that the RDP was watered down considerably before being accepted. This indicates trade unionists, or workers, in the alliance were being pressured down for pushing hardline economic policies. The fact of the matter is that COSATU bolstered the ANC election campaign when it agreed to fight the poll under its banner. There are other pertinent factors to the ANC power design, namely, the ANC's internal wing during its twilight years in exile.

—The United Democratic Front [UDF] held the movement's banner, especially bringing to a head the country's politics in the mid-1980s. While it is not surprising that important former UDF leaders Popo Molefe and Patrick Lekota were nominated for premier posts, it becomes clearer that this sector of the broader ANC movement was being appeased, or accommodated, in the power design.

Molefe is premier for the Northwest province, while Lekota heads the [Orange] Free State parliament. The two men were instrumental in resistance campaigns, which saw them being jailed in the marathon Delmas Trial in the aftermath of the 1984 anti-high rent unrest in Vaal Triangle townships. The argument goes even further.

—The appointment by Mandela of aging former ANC secretary-general Alfred Nzo to the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs has been met with wide criticism. Debate surrounding his appointment, albeit political, emphasises another attempt to accommodate the ANC's former exiled leadership in the cabinet. Charismatic Thabo Mbeki, executive Deputy President-elect, falls in this category even though he was favoured for the Foreign Ministry portfolio. Dr Pallo Jordan was the obvious choice for Minister of Information as head of the ANC's department of information and publicity.

—Then there is the ANC's "old guard"—Mandela's men, so to speak. Here one refers to the Rivonia trialists, but the only conspicuous appointment is that of Govan Mbeki as Eastern Cape premier. Poignantly, if workers within the ANC alliance were to ally themselves with the Ramaphosa-Naidoo cabal—which is not formal, perhaps not yet—a powerful anti-ANC party on the workers' ticket could emerge. But it is Ramaphosa who will be in focus post-May 10. He has yet to explain why he "requested" not to be in the cabinet as Mandela announces his men and women in government in Pretoria tomorrow. It is also widely believed Ramaphosa turned down the offer of Foreign Minister after he failed to become Deputy President.

Another argument, however, is that although he did a fine job as NUM general-secretary there is a view among the ANC youth leaders that he was not really in "the struggle" because he negotiated with management in the comfort of boardrooms. Indeed, as the celebrations end and after Mandela has reluctantly sipped the ugly-smelling stuff called champagne at the Union Buildings in Pretoria, Cyril Ramaphosa and Jay Naidoo will be the men to watch.

TEC, Keys Declare Intent To Join Development Bank

MB1005105194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1029
GMT 10 May 94

[Text] Johannesburg May 10 SAPA—The Transitional Executive Council [TEC] and Minister of Finance,

Derek Keys, on Tuesday [10 May] issued a joint declaration of intent for South Africa to become a member of the African Development Bank.

This follows a series of missions to South Africa by representatives of the African Development Bank group since 1991. The Development Bank of South Africa [DBSA] said it had been decided that the republic would officially enter into a series of consultations with the African Development Bank group on the terms and conditions of South Africa's membership.

These consultations would be pursued under the auspices of the government of national unity and might eventually lead to South Africa becoming a fully fledged member of Africa's premier development financing institution, the DBSA said.

The group has earmarked between R720-million [rand] to R1.26-billion a year over the next five years for financing investment projects and programmes to both South Africa's public and private sectors, to enhance economic and social development. The funds could come in the form of long term loans to finance public sector project investments in agriculture, public utilities, transportation, education, health and industry, or long-term lines of credit to national development banks to finance private sector projects or medium- to long-term loans and equity investments, in all productive sectors of the economy, made directly to the private sector.

The DBSA said it was probable a significant portion of the group's resources to South Africa would be targeted at disadvantaged South Africans. However, it was up to South Africa to decide finally on such resource allocation from African Development Bank sources.

There were also opportunities for South African firms to supply goods and services for the execution of the group's projects throughout Africa. In addition, South Africa could draw on the group's grant-based technical assistance.

South African representatives would attend the group's annual general meeting in Nairobi from May 11 to 13, at which the declaration of intent would be tabled. A series of joint South African/African Development Bank Group consultations would follow the successful adoption of the declaration of intent, the DBSA said.

List of National Assembly Members Published

National Representatives

MB0705071194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2146
GMT 6 May 94

[List of national members of the National Assembly issued by the Independent Electoral Commission on 6 May on the SAPA PR Wire Service]

[Text]

National Representatives - National Assembly

The province is indicated for parties with no national list, but who are competing for positions for national representatives in the National Assembly

Party Name	Province	Cand	Last name	First names
Pan Africanist Congress of Azania		1	Makwetu	Clarance Mlamli
		2	Mlambo	Phillip Johnson
		3	Alexander	Ben
		4	Mofokeng	Daniel Mohato
Vryheidsfront-Freedom Front		1	Viljoen	Constand Laubscher
		2	Mulder	Pieter Willem Adriaan
		3	Mulder	Cornelius Petrus
		4	Botha	Willem Abraham
		5	Botha	Willem Jacobus
African Christian Democratic Party		1	Meshoe	Kenneth Raselabe
		2	Green	Louis Michael
African National Congress		1	Mandela	Nelson Rolihlahla
		2	Ramaphosa	Cyril
		3	Mbeki	Thabo Mvuyelwa
		4	Slovo	Joseph
		5	Jordan	Pallo
		6	Naidoo	Jayaseelan
		7	Kathrada	Ahmed Mohamed
		8	Kasrils	Ronald
		9	Mufamadi	Pholisi Sydney

		10	Sisulu	Nontsikelelo Albertina
		11	Botha	Tozamile
		12	Tshwete	Stephen Vukile
		13	Holomisa	Bantubonke Harrington
		14	Radebe	Jeffrey Thamsanqa
		15	Omar	Abdulah Mohamed
		16	Maharaj	Sathyandran Thragunanan
		17	Mayekiso	Jongizizwe Moses
		18	Dlamini	Christopher
		19	Manuel	Trevor Andrew
		20	Skweyiya	Sidney Themba
		21	Shope	Ntiti Gertrude
		22	Asmal	Abdul Kader
		23	Modise	Johannes
		24	Stofile	Makhenkesi Arnold
		25	Moosa	Mohammed Valli
		26	Sigcau	Stella
		27	Mokaba	Peter Ramoshang
		28	Nkadimeng	John Kgoana
		29	Pahad	Essop Goolam
		30	Suttner	Raymond Correl
		31	Mandela	Nomzamo Winnie
		32	Mboweni	Tito Titus
		33	Mtintso	Thenjiwe Ethel
		34	Kgositsile	Baleka
		35	Nzimande	Bonginkosi Emmanuel
		36	Mompoti	Ruth Segomotsi
		37	Pahad	Aziz Goolam Hoosein
		38	Maduna	Penuell Mpapa
		39	Nair	Billy
		40	Myakayaka	Yvette Lillian
		41	Dexter	Phillip David
		42	Mahlangu	Senzangakhona A James
		43	Mkhatshwa	Smangalisio
		44	Nzo	Alfred Baphethuxolo
		45	Erwin	Alexander
		46	Rockman	Gregory
		47	Marcus	Gill
		48	Van Eck	Jan
		49	Mkhwanazi	Thandi Ruth
		50	Mdladlana	Membathisi Mphumzi
		51	Zuma	Nkosazana Clarice
		52	Mapisa	Nosiviwe Noluthando
		53	Van den Heever	Randall Paul Zachariah
		54	Ginwala	Frene Noshir
		55	Nhlanhla	Joseph Mbuku

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

		56	Golding	Marcell Jonathan
		57	Gordhan	Pravin Jamnadas
		58	Sisulu	Max Vuyisile
		59	Macozoma	Sakumzi Justice
		60	Yengeri	Tony Sithembiso
		61	Moleketi	Geraldine Joslyn
		62	Schreiner	Jennifer Ann
		63	September	Reginald Kenneth
		64	Holomisa	Sango Patekile
		65	Nkobi	Thomas Titus
		66	Mabandla	Brigitte Sylvia
		67	Dalling	David John
		68	Ncube	Nekie Zellie
		69	Mlangeni	Andrew
		70	Ebrahim	Ebrahim Ismail
		71	Tambo	Adelaide Frances
		72	Hogan	Barbara Ann
		73	Bengu	Sibusiso Mandlenkosi
		74	Molekane	Rapulane Sydney
		75	Mosunkutu	Elias
		76	Routledge	Nozizwe Charlotte
		77	Ramodike	Mogoboya Nelson
		78	Momberg	Jan Hendrik
		79	Zulu	Mcwaryseni Israel
		80	Nyembe	Nomzansi Dorothy
		81	Hanekom	Derek Andre
		82	Goniwe	Terence
		83	Verwoerd	Melanie
		84	Nkondo	Sankie Dolly
		85	Govende	Pregaluxmi
		86	Ngwenya	Makwena Lydia
		87	Gcina	Cikizwa Ivy
		88	Gandhi	Ela
		89	Mashamba	Happy Joyce
		90	Mlambo	Phumzile
		91	Kuzwayo	Nnoseng Ellen Kate
		92	Kota	Zoliswa Albertina
		93	Sisulu	Lindiwe
		94	Adam	Firoza
		95	Mabuza	Lindiwe
		96	Loots	Hermanus Gabriel
		97	Bunting	Brian Percy
		98	Hendrickse	Peter Alroy Charles
		99	Gumede	Archibald Jacob
		100	Booi	Mnyamezeli Shedrack
		101	Lekgoro	Mpetjane Kgaogelo

		102	Peters	Elizabeth Dipuo
		103	Copelyn	John Anthony
		104	Zitha	Mangisi Cephe
		105	Shope	Ntombi Regan
		106	Serote	Mongane Wally
		107	Richards	Ismail
		108	Msane	Angela Thokozile
		109	Moeti	Samuel Edwin
		110	Nkosi	Luma Moses
		111	Ferguson	Jennifer
		112	Mahlangu	Ndaweni Johannes
		113	Mahlangu	Mniniwa Johannes
		114	Shilubana	Tinyiko Phisoa
		115	Nxumalo	Samuel Dickenson
		116	Rowland	William Peter
		117	Majola	Nozuko Temperance
		118	Makwetla	Sampson Phathakge
		119	Nhleko	Nkosinathi Phiwayinkosi
		120	Njobe	Makhosazana Abigail Alicia
		121	Ripinga	Simeon Selby
		122	Maseko	Themba Mveli James
		123	Xingwana	Lulama Mary Theresa
		124	Landers	Luwellyn Tyrone
Democratic Party/Demokratiese Party		1	De Beer	Zacharias Johannes
		2	Leon	Anthony James
		3	Smuts	Mudene
		4	Eglin	Cotin Wells
National Party/Nasionale Party	Western Cape	13	Hamman	Melt van Schoor
		14	Badenhorst	Margaretha Johanna
		15	Masher	Mario George
		16	Dowry	Jacobus Johannes
		17	Wyngaard	Christiaan Allen
		18	Albertyn	Jacobus Theron
		19	Rhoda	Rodney Tyrone
		20	Chait	Esme Joy
		21	Carelse	Glen Morris Edwin
		22	Cupido	Paulina Wilhelmina
		23	Mohamed	Abdul Ganie
	Eastern Cape	4	Radue	Raymond Julius
		5	Le Roux	Jacobus Wilhelmus
		6	Lee	Trevor Donald
	Northen Cape	3	Nel	Adriaan Hermanus
		4	Mangaliso	Zwelinjani Kortman
	KwaZulu/Natal	7	Maree	Johannes Wessels
		8	Steenkamp	Pieter Johannes

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11

		9	Govender	Davagie
		10	Marais	Johan Andre
		11	Waugh	James Charles Norval
		12	George	Cyril Maurice
	Orange Free State	3	Odendaal	Willem Adriaan
		4	Van Heerden	Frederik Jacobus
	North-West	3	Van Zyl	Isak Dawid
		4	Malan	Theunetta Johanna
	Northern Transvaal	2	Ramaremsa	Nyambeni George
		3	Bester	Ben Coetzee
		4	Mnguni	Zenani David
	Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging	13	Camerer	Sheila Margaret
		14	Geldenhuys	Barend Leendert
		15	Van Schalkwyk	Malthinus Christoffel
		16	Masango	Nana Eneria
		17	Padiachey	Desmond Kanaprekance
		18	Groenewald	Rudolph Hendrik
		19	King	Tersia Johanna
		20	Bakker	Dirk Michael
		21	Oosthuizen Gerhardus Cornelius	Pieter Willem
		22	Coetzer	
		23	Appelgryn	Marthinus Stephanus
Inkatha Freedom Party		1	Buthelezi	Mangosuthu Gatsha
		2	Matthews	Vincent Joseph
		3	Felgate	Walter Sidney
		4	Mtshali	Lionel Percival
		5	Van der Merwe	Jacobus Hercules
		6	Mentz	Jurie
		7	Vos	Suzanne Christina
		8	Bekker	Hendrik
		9	Jiyane	Ziba Bonginkosi
		10	Biyela	Bhekizwe Phillemon
		11	Ndlovu	Velaphi Bethuel
		12	Ngubane	Harriet
		13	Hlengwa	Mhlabunzima
		14	Mncwengo	Mangaqa Albert
		15	Lucas	Eric James
		16	Woods	Gavin Gower
		17	Ferreira	Elred Thomas
		18	Mlayela	Senzo Brian
		19	Nkosi	Themba Jeremiah
		20	Abrahams	Michael
		21	Neerahoo	Hermanthkumar Murilal

PAC's Alexander on Resigning Leadership Post

MB1005203594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1928 GMT 10 May 94

[Text] Johannesburg May 10 SAPA—Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] Secretary General Benny Alexander on Tuesday [10 May] night confirmed he had requested to be relieved of his position to concentrate as the sole PAC provincial assembly representative. "It will not be possible for me to carry the workload as sole PAC PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] provincial assembly representative and the workload as secretary general. I will, however, remain a member of the National Executive Committee and remain a loyal and disciplined member of the party," he said in a statement. He said the matter had still to be discussed by the National Working Committee. "I must express surprise at reading of my confidential correspondence to the president in the media, especially as the matter has still to be discussed by the National Working Committee," he said.

Plight of 250 'Stranded' MK Members Reported

MB1005191094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1842 GMT 10 May 94

[Text] Johannesburg May 10 SAPA—About 250 members of the African National Congress' military wing were stranded outside the ANC's Johannesburg headquarters on Tuesday [10 May] night after officials failed to process them for integration into the new South African National Defence Force, a spokesman for the disgruntled MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] members claimed.

Mr Mathews Dikane said the large Umkhonto we Sizwe group arrived in Johannesburg on Friday last week after being told by MK officials at Shell House that they should report to an assembly point at Wallmannstal near Pretoria.

"We travelled in 31 taxis from Port Elizabeth, but when we reported at the assembly point near Pretoria we were turned away. We then returned to Shell House, but since Friday we have not heard a thing from the MK people in the building. We have nothing to eat, no accommodation and we are sleeping in the taxis. The taxi drivers were told they would be paid when they came to Johannesburg, but now they are stuck here with no money coming from MK officials. The leadership of the organisation, including Mr Nelson Mandela, have not been told about our desperate plight," said Mr Dikane.

Most of the MK cadres had returned from training camps abroad only last year, he added. Comment could not be obtained from ANC headquarters on Tuesday night.

South African Press Review for 11 May

MB1105113094

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Now Time for Tackling Reconstruction—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 11 May in a page-14 editorial says the inauguration ceremony of President Nelson Mandela and the accompanying festivities shows firstly, "the widespread and genuine interest which the international community takes in the reborn South Africa, and its anxiety to make it work." Secondly, it shows how "South Africans can put ancient differences aside to express a common joy and a common loyalty to the country." Thirdly, it shows that "even if South Africa's record in organising first-time all-race elections is a bit spotty, we can hold our own with anyone when it comes to staging a really five-star wing-ding." The editorial also says it hopes President Mandela, and everyone, "understands that this has to be the last of an unnatural run of non-working days. After this it's sleeves up and on with the tasks that lie ahead. Ours is a country that needs a lot of construction and reconstruction."

Liberation Movement Lets Down Coloreds in Western Cape—In an article on page 14, Frank Meintjies, who is a director of the community-based Development Program, and a former media spokesman of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, writes that "it is surprising that so many people are taken aback at the election outcome in the Western Cape where the predominantly colored electorate voted the National Party [NP] into regional power." Meintjies contends that it was not the NP that won colored support, but "perhaps it is the coloureds who can claim to have been let down by the parties in the 'liberation movement' camp. The ANC for example:—Failed to adequately answer concerns of coloured voters as to how affirmative action will apply. —Until recently, imposed a more Africanist political strategy in the Western Cape at the expense of the more pluralistic style of the UDF [United Democratic Front]. —Hailed De Klerk a man of integrity even before he had apologised for excesses of apartheid." The liberation parties also "insisted on the 'so-called' prefix when using the word coloured. This was intended to undermine the classifications of apartheid; instead it fed coloureds' negative self-image." "In the end, the Western Cape coloured community—without much else to go on—turned to De Klerk, the sinner turned 'man of integrity'. Faced with uncertain times, they sought a home with the party they saw as culturally closer in terms of language and religion and understanding of their marginal position." As for the future of the colored people, Meintjies believes that in the short term colored people "will have to stand back in favour of the advancement of African people."

BUSINESS DAY

Opportunity To Generate Economic Growth—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 11 May in

its page-16 editorial notes that economically, South Africa "has everything going for it—and the presence of leaders from 160 countries illustrates this. And yet, confidence in our new-found national purpose remains fragile. The slide in out gold and foreign reserves need not be a worry if we remain on our present track, but it underscores the uncertainty of investors and businessmen whose decisions will determine whether South Africa's economy takes off or falters." BUSINESS DAY points out that aid packages and improved trade relations "will not solve our economic problems alone. Our own efforts will be far more important. We should not forget that aid and trade concessions are generally granted because they serve a donor nation's self-interest, not because of any innate generosity. While, for example, South Africa's precipitately negotiated access to the United States' Generalised System of Preferences is to be welcomed, we have not won terms any more favourable than those extended to most other developing countries. The new duty exemptions on 4,000-odd items announced last week should make a big difference to

producers of those goods. But it does little more than bring us into line with most non-OECD [Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development] countries, and leaves us less favoured, in terms of access to the U.S. market, than countries of South and Central America and Israel. Nevertheless, an opportunity has opened—the opportunity to generate strong economic growth without fear of the foreign exchange constraints that nipped previous expansions in the bud."

SOWETAN

Call To Limit Availability of Guns—"We hope the new Government will live up to its promise to limit the availability of guns in South Africa," declares a page-8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 11 May. The paper calls for a curb on the "illegal inflow of guns from neighbouring states and the large number of weapons in the hands of rightwingers. For instance, efforts must be undertaken by the new National Defence Force to retrieve weapons issued to commando units."

Lesotho

Maseru Police Strike Spreads to Other Districts

*MB1005174594 Maseru Radio Lesotho in English
1600 GMT 10 May 94*

[Text] The minister of home affairs has issued a statement regarding the work stoppage by some police officers in Maseru. The statement said the commissioner of police had information that police officers in Maseru will not go to work. He knew this at 6 o'clock in the evening last night.

The statement said during discussions the commissioner received written complaints from the police. It said this morning those complaints were tabled before the defense commission, which urged the Ministry of Home Affairs to table them before the cabinet.

Most of the requests had already been presented to the Ministry of Home Affairs by the commissioner of police. Following the decision made by the cabinet, a committee was established to look into their requests. The committee ended its work last week and its findings will be announced soon.

The ministry therefore appeals to the police officers who were not carrying out their normal duties to return to work, as their requests were being attended to.

Meanwhile, the strike by police initially reported in Maseru this morning has spread to other districts of the country, and in Maseru looters took advantage of the situation and emptied some of the shops situated at the old bus stop. The looted shops include bakers and hypermarkets, prompting their owners to call members of Security Lesotho to quell the looting. Members of the Lesotho Defense Force also arrived at the scene to put the situation under control.

Other districts affected by the strike are Mafiteng, Leribe, and Butha Buthe. In Mafiteng the work stoppage began this morning, when a notice saying there were no services was mounted at the gate of the Mafiteng police

station. Police officers who normally assist at the district secretary's office also did not turn up for work.

In Leribe the police said they began the strike after receiving word from someone who said he was calling from the police headquarters in Maseru informing them about the strike. The news spread to the Butha Buthe police and they also joined the action.

Mozambique

Dhlakama To Visit Malawi, Explain MYP Forces Issue

*MB1005145194 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1100 GMT 10 May 94*

[Text] Afonso Dhlakama, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader, will this week brief the Malawian authorities and opposition on the controversial issue of Malawi Young Pioneers [MYP] forces reportedly staying at Renamo bases. This will happen when the Renamo leader visits Malawi this month, before elections are due to be held in that country. Dhlakama will be visiting Malawi at the invitation of the local authorities. The Renamo leader says that there are no MYP forces in his movement's bases. He also noted that all those reports have been put out by the Mozambique Liberation Front government.

Unamo Leader Says Party To Boycott October Elections

*MB1105065794 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 0500 GMT 11 May 94*

[Text] Carlos Reis, chairman of the Mozambican National Union, Unamo, has said his political organization will boycott the first multiparty elections in Mozambique, scheduled for October. Reis said his movement's decision is due to the fact that the Mozambique Liberation Front, the international community, and the UN Operations in Mozambique have not allocated the money for the political parties' trust fund. Carlos Reis was speaking at a banquet held in the South African Embassy in Maputo marking the inauguration of Nelson Mandela.

Ghana

State of Emergency Extended in Northern Region

AB1005200994 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 10 May 94

[Text] Parliament today adopted a resolution at its resumed sitting in Accra to extend the state of emergency in seven districts of the Northern Region for one month. Moving for the adoption of the resolution, the minister of the interior, Colonel Osei-Wusu, said although the task force has largely succeeded in disarming the warring factions, removing roadblocks, and initiating resettlement [word indistinct] there are still a few isolated attacks and counterattacks in the conflict areas. He said the task force is determined that such hostilities are reduced to the barest minimum within the coming weeks. Col. Osei-Wusu said it is the government's intention that the exploratory talks will resume in the next few days to find the formula that will enable the state of emergency to be revoked within the shortest possible time. He said it is the expectation of government that the police will be in a position to take over from the military.

Adopting the resolution, some MP's impressed upon the minister to speed up a peaceful solution to the conflict so that there will be no need for the extension of the state of emergency at the end of the one-month period. It will be recalled that the president declared the state of emergency in seven districts of the Northern Region on 19 February to enable the government to contain the volatile situation in the conflict areas.

Guinea-Bissau

Commission Reports 80 Percent on Electoral Roll

LD1005223294 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 2200 GMT 10 May 94

[Text] Guinea-Bissau's national electoral commission announced today that some 80 percent of the electorate is already on the electoral roll. This is good news for another process which has democratic intentions:

[Correspondent Fernando Pereira] The first pluralist election in Guinea-Bissau's history will probably take place toward the end of June or the beginning of July. The date has already been postponed three times, but everything leads us to believe that this time is for real, since the electoral roll is complete, which is the most important task. The CNE—the National Electoral Commission, the top electoral body—announced today the definite outcome of the process. A total of 404,000 people have been enrolled, 97,000 people alone in the capital. Attention is now focused on the head of state, Joao Bernardo Vieira, the only person who can set the date of the election by decree. According to law, that will only be done following the official release of the final figures of the electoral roll, which may happen within the next few days.

Liberia

ULIMO Factional Leaders Said Committed To Accord

AB1005202994 Gbarnga Radio ELRL in English 1400 GMT 10 May 94

[Text] Factional leaders of ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] have again committed themselves to another cease-fire accord to end the bitter fighting within the organization. At a meeting held in Monrovia, Roosevelt Johnson demanded a change in ULIMO's representation on the LNTG [Liberia National Transitional Government] cabinet to reflect ethnic balance of Krahn and Mandingos. ULIMO's representation to the LNTG cabinet is dominated by Mandingos.

Nigeria

Abiola Intends To Form National Unity Government

AB1005180094 Paris AFP in French 1059 GMT 10 May 94

[Text] Lagos, 10 May (AFP)—Moshood Abiola, the self-declared winner of the 12 June 1993 presidential elections annulled by the military, has announced his intention to form a "government of national unity" and has asked General Sani Abacha's "illegal" government to bow out of office, THE NEWS magazine reported in its latest issue published today.

The multimillionaire Yoruba Muslim from southwest Nigeria maintained that "the only way to halt the present backsliding of the country into complete economic catastrophe, chaos, and collapse" is to concretize the mandate which, according to him, the people conferred on him on 12 June. He said he has therefore "decided to form a government of national unity whose legitimacy stems from the 12 June mandate. Further details on the concretization of this program will be announced in due course."

Mr. Abiola also called on "Gen. Abacha and his unelected team...to immediately vacate all the government functions which they have illegally filled and are performing." The immediate task of the "government of national unity" will be to put the country's economy back on its feet, to fight poverty, and to restore the democratic rights of all Nigerians, he said.

Office in South Africa Upgraded to Full Mission

AB1005200194 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 10 May 94

[Text] A report just coming in from Pretoria said that Nigeria's interest office in South Africa has been upgraded to a full diplomatic mission with effect from today. In a statement in Pretoria this afternoon, the chief press secretary to the head of state, Mr. David Attah, explained that the decision was in appreciation of the successful transition from apartheid to a free and non-racial democratic society in South Africa.

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